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When the College of Hawaii became the University of Hawaii on July 1, 1920, the institution's seal also changed from a portrayal of a ship off Diamond Head seen through academic portals to a lighted torch on a book entitled, "Malamalama" against a background of the Pacific Ocean. Despite this obeisance paid by the University to the printed volume, and the accelerated growth of other phases of the new university, there was no immediate expansion of library facilities.

The library that in 1912 served a 24 student college in a 40' x 31' room with one librarian and 9,000 books in ten years gained only an adjoining 190 square foot room, but was serving a University with 297 fulltime students, while straining its walls with 33,435 bound volumes and 62,475 pamphlets, staffed by two librarians.

Mary Pringle, the Associate Librarian at the time, later recalled the situation, "It was too crowded to have any chairs so the students sat and studied on the two step ladders on the floor between the stacks. The government documents and all back files of magazines were stored in the basement and the room was small, dark, crowded to the ceiling and centipedes, house spiders, and mice loved that room, but no one having to look up documents loved it."

Librarian Clara Hemenway added that "The books overflowed their quarters into offices, classrooms and wherever a few feet of space for shelves could be begged."

The crowded conditions did, however, result in some good. The collection of children's books which the library inadvertently purchased in 1909 in an hurried effort to expend its remaining book budget on time, continued to rankle librarians and occupy needed space. Finally in February 1923, the Board of Regents voted "To authorize the librarian to donate to some suitable institution a small collection of juvenile books which were regarded as unsuitable for our library."

Nonetheless, library space continued to be at a premium. As early as 1917 the Regents had asked the Legislature for a library building, but with no results. The 1921 Legislature finally responded to the request by establishing a loan fund for constructing a number of new buildings, including the library.

Governor Wallace Farrington, however, was unwilling to allow Territorial buildings to be funded in this manner. The Regents adopted resolutions and met with the Governor, a former Chairman of the Board of Regents, to try to impress upon him the need for a new library. Farrington's fiscal timidity delayed the much needed library construction for several years more.

In the meantime, the library staff slowly increased to three. A new cataloger, Frances Wiggan, was appointed in 1921. She spent her first year going through all of the library's bound volumes, recataloging them in a more systematic fashion. Later Miss Pringle was hired with the rank of instructor.

University status for the campus and the concomitant increase in student library usage brought about efforts to improve reader service of the small, cramped library. For the edification of students and faculty, the library published lists of new library books in the student newspaper, Ka Leo O Hawaii.

A fixture in the library for many years was Dr. Lewis Hemenway, the retired father of Miss Hemenway. He voluntarily welcomed students to the library and helped them find their way. Ka Leo editorialized, "One of the first friends of the freshmen in their lives at the University was the kind old gentleman who helped them to find books and make themselves familiar with library facilities."

For several years the library held contests for student posters which in turn publicized the library's "Stray Book" weeks in May. Students and faculty returning books, overdue or missing, were asked no questions by the staff.

The library staff also took part in community professional activities. Miss Hemenway was elected presi-

dent of the newly established Hawaii Library Association in 1922.

Ka Leo editorials frequently took students to task for making noise in the library and for mutilating books (to a student who tore up a magazine - "he doesn't belong here") as well as chiding the library for its reserve room loan policy and for the lack of library evening and Sunday hours.

Librarians tried to assist the students in other ways. They set aside a typewriter for student use and charged a fee of ten cents an hour. There was also a "fountain pen filling station at the charging desk, one penny per dip."

By 1923 there was some progress toward a new library building. The funding problem had been resolved and the Territory was authorized to sell bonds to pay for the library construction.

At first a combination library/auditorium was planned, but later it was decided to limit the building to library use only, along with a few offices and conference rooms. Plans for the new building were drawn by Arthur Reynolds, an Honolulu architect. There were 21,200 square feet of floor area available as compared to 1,430 square foot library housed in Hawaii Hall.

The ground floor of the new library contained a series of staff offices and conference rooms set around three sides of the central stack area. The stack area was set on a special foundation to carry the weight of steel frame and frosted glass stack floors arranged every seven feet. The second floor held the lobby and charging desk. Here study rooms were also arranged around the stack tower. Book capacity was 100,000 volumes, with room to seat 120 readers at tables.

In March 1924 a contract for the two-story, \$125,580 building was awarded to the J.L. Young Engineering Company, Ltd. The contract for new library equipment came to \$41,163. Two years later the library was completed.

Friday, March 11, 1925, was library moving day. A university holiday (or more popularly "Workday") was declared to enable students to help in moving the books from the old library to the new one (the present George Hall).

At 7:30 a.m., under the supervision of the Reserve officers Training Corps commandant, the books were carried in three units - periodicals to the ground floor, general collection to the main floor, and government documents to the second mezzanine. Lemonade, coffee, and doughnuts were served throughout the day to refresh the workers. The move was successfully completed by the end of the day.

The new library was officially opened on Thursday, March 19th with Governor Farrington and members of the Territorial Legislature present. The ROTC unit marched in review, a band played, glee clubs sang, and punch flowed.

Immediately after the dedication, students began complaining about the noise in the second-floor study area which came from people talking as they walked up the library steps. There were also complaints about the wind howling through the entire building and the talking that seemingly took place in every nook and cranny.

The new library held other unusual attractions for students during its first years. Since there was no auditorium or gym on campus for holding dances, the library lobby was the scene of numerous dances. These nine to midnight affairs were complete with green and white streamers, green balloons against the ceiling, dance bands, refreshments, and --- bouncers!

The mid 1920's were also the years of the University's football "Wonder Teams" -- two undefeated and untied (8-0 and 9-0) seasons. Youthful exuberance occasionally got the best of some students and before a Navy game, some students pasted "Sink the Navy" posters on all of the library chairs. The student newspaper editor dourly commented, "This furniture is very expensive and the removal of these posters will practically ruin the chairs."

Librarians continued their efforts to keep the students from lunching in the library and leaving paper, orange peels, and pieces of sandwiches behind books.

Students continually warred against the library's Reserve Room loan policy -- whatever it happened to be at the time. Eventually student committees met with the Faculty library committees in efforts to resolve this seemingly unresolvable problem.

Students complained about noise in the library although the Ka Leo editor admitted, "There are very few students who are not offenders of library quiet."

Other students were not the only offenders of library quiet -- there were complaints about faculty members loudly performing their student advising duties on the front steps of the library. Female librarians clattering about in their heeled shoes were not popular either. Yet, another student didn't like studying in the library for quite another reason. He said it was poorly ventilated and he fell asleep when it got warm.

Ka Leo summed it up, "Our library is a perennial subject for editorial comment."

In keeping with the newly adopted motto of the service-oriented University that the whole Territory was its campus, the library began honoring book requests from individuals, libraries, and schools on the other islands. This program received a boost in 1929 when the University persuaded Federal postal authorities to greatly reduce interisland book mailing rates.

In response to requests by high school principals, Mrs. Cynthia Geiser of the library staff began offering courses in library methods to teacher-librarians. She continued this training program until just before World War II when she transferred to an instructorship in the Teachers College.

Librarian Hemenway took a sabbatical leave in 1926/27 to visit Mainland college libraries to keep up with advances

in library administration as well as to study government document collections. Upon her return she was promoted to assistant professor and then in August 1927 she asked for a year's leave of absence without pay. Early in 1928 she submitted her resignation. During this period Miss Pringle became successively Acting Librarian and finally Librarian.

During the late 1920's and early 1930's several other events occurred which greatly expanded the University's research activities and in turn also helped move the library from a passive, supportive relationship to the undergraduate program into a multifaceted research library.

The Federal Agricultural Experiment Station, which was six years older than the University, formally associated with the University in 1929. The Territorial Normal and Training School, which preceded the College of Hawaii by 11 years, combined with the University's School of Education to form Teachers' College in 1931.

After the Experiment Station's library holdings were checked against the University's, 715 bound volumes and 8,571 unbound parts were eventually added to the University Library's collection.

The Normal School's 15,000 volume library, located in the wing of Wist Hall, became the Teacher's College Branch of the University Library. The main library's educational material was sent to the TC library while its general books in turn were transferred across the street. The TC library catalog and order departments were also transferred to the main library.

David Crawford, who succeeded Arthur Dean as University President in 1927, steadfastly promoted an expanded concept of the University. He said, "This institution is steadily growing in those inner qualities which to the more thoughtful characterize the genuine university. Research and the general functions of assembling and interpreting knowledge deserves a place in the University fully equal to that occupied by undergraduate teaching." Crawford sought to "Turn all possible effort to the further development of

the Graduate Division."

As part of his program to expand the University's research fields, Crawford paid special attention to strengthening the library. Soon it was receiving 4.9 per cent of the University budget, compared with the 2.5 per cent average received by other land grant colleges. Later under Crawford's administration, this figure reached 6.1 per cent.

The library staff grew from three in 1923 to eight in 1927. In 1927 there were 46,885 bound volumes and 138,162 unbound parts in the library. The library ranked second among land grant college libraries in the number of books loaned per student.

By 1929, in response to a rapidly filling library, ("During certain times of the day every chair is occupied and more are needed). Crawford asked for an addition to the library building which would more than double the available floor space.

The financial disturbance during the early 1930's held up its construction for a few years, but Crawford was adamant and in 1934 Architect Ralph Fishbourne drew plans for an "L" shaped addition. In the summer of 1935 a construction contract for \$109,940 was awarded to E.E. Black. After some shipping delays, the University officially accepted the addition on April 27, 1936.

By that time the collection held 91,673 books and 290,760 pamphlets - well over a doubling of the collection in the nine years since 1927 and nearly doubling again in staff - from 8 to 15. Full-time student enrollment in the meantime had also nearly doubled - from 836 to 1,494.

Although the depression had many detrimental effects on the library by forcing cuts in book funds and salaries, Federal assistance funds were available in a number of areas which materially aided the library and promoted its community role.

Thirty per cent of the cost of the library addition was assumed by the Federal government. Several joint bibliographical projects involving the library and students were undertaken. With staffing provided through Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds, the library compiled a union catalog of the Hawaiian books and pamphlets in several Honolulu libraries - the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, Punahou School, the Hawaiian Historical Society, and the Library of Hawaii. Students paid by the National Youth Administration also compiled a union list of the periodical holdings in Honolulu libraries.

The library, in response to Crawford's call for broadened and deepened research programs, also began expanding its two specialized research collections, the Hawaiian and Oriental.

The University's first Hawaiiana book acquisitions came in the spring of 1908 when Acting Dean Willis Pope purchased \$350 worth of books on Hawaiian topics from Thurum's Bookstore. Later, on September 17, 1908, the Board of Regents formalized the collection by approving President John Gilmore's request that "Steps be taken to complete, as far as possible, the books on and about Hawaii now in the College Library."

At the same time, the Regents approved for purchase Edward Ballou's suggested list of Hawaiian acquisitions. Ballou also donated some Hawaiian books. These were placed along with the earlier ones in a glassed metal bookcase.

The 1910 student yearbook, The Hawaii Collegian, noted, "The Hawaiian case contains works relating to Hawaii and other islands of the Pacific. Many of these are copies of books now out of print and form a valuable collection. It is hoped that the college, as it finds opportunity, will add to these books so much in demand for research and reference work."

In April, 1925 Regent Alatau L.C. Atkinson donated his extensive collection of Hawaiian Laws and Senate and House Journals. Mr. and Mrs. J.S. Emerson later gave numerous

Hawaiian books and unbound pamphlets.

As the library's Hawaiian materials grew, its use continued apace. Ka Leo noted that Professors Leebrick and Kuykendall demanded that the library's books about Hawaii no longer be circulated because they were too valuable and out of print.

Some 1,500 books and pamphlets about Hawaii were re-cataloged in 1927 into a separate collection and additional locked steel book cases were purchased to house the material. By 1930 because of the steadily increasing value of Hawaiian books and because of their heavy use, a seminar room in the library was taken over to house them. Special furnishings helped to provide an Hawaiian atmosphere for the room.

By 1932 the Hawaiian room was completely full and two years later it was so crowded that its books were shelved in double rows in the cases.

In the Spring of 1934, President Crawford, in appointing the University's Library Committee, asked one of its sub-committees to specialize in the acquisitions of Hawaiian research materials. Janet Bell in April, 1935 was put in charge of the Hawaiian Collection.

In 1937 William Drake Westervelt gave his collection of 491 bound and 476 unbound items of rare Hawaiian and Polynesian literature. This was considered one of the finest such collections in the world. Later, in 1940 Westervelt also gave 2,000 books and 4,000 pamphlets.

While the library was making tremendous progress in building the Hawaiian Collection, Crawford also continually pressed for more acquisitions in Oriental books.

The University of Hawaii, from its very inception, was aware of its special role in Pacific relations. Its 1921 Catalog read "Standing midway between Continental America and the Orient, Hawaii must understand the Orient as well as the Occident."

Oriental studies at the University of Hawaii began in 1920 when Tasuku Harada joined the faculty and established a Japanese Department. Two years later, Shao Chang Lee arrived and a Chinese Department was added. After the two departments merged in 1929 to form the Department of Oriental Studies, a School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs came into being in 1931. Finally, the department and the school combined into the Oriental Institute in 1935. In addition to promoting research and class instruction, the institute worked at accumulating a large library of books and papers on the Orient.

Before 1929 the University library had been the recipient of many Japanese books. Gensaku Nakamura, a retired Honolulu banker, gave his library of 5,000 Japanese books and assisted in cataloging them. He later went to Japan to seek help from government agencies in building up the University's Oriental Collection. The Cultural Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office responded by giving a large donation of books to the library.

In 1930, in response to these gifts, Crawford asked for increases in library funds to build up this area. Like the Hawaiian Collection, a special room was set aside to house the growing Oriental collection. By the end of 1932, this room was completely full. After the construction of the library addition in 1936, the Oriental Institute occupied a large part of the second floor of the new wing.

The University's collection Oriental materials at the time ranked sixth among American college libraries. Books continued to pour in -- 4,000 from Japan and 11,000 from China in 1936. On December 1, 1941, the collection had 44,406 volumes.

Crawford, who had been instrumental in helping the library attain excellence in specialized research areas, resigned on October 2, 1941. Arthur Keller, Dean of the College of Applied Science, was appointed Acting President.

The war clouds hovering in the early 1940's began hampering University efforts to achieve excellence in its

library program by establishing other priorities for National and Territorial funds and manpower.

On December 7, 1941, the University of Hawaii was abruptly thrust into wartime conditions. After the Pearl Harbor attack, the University functioned only as an agency of the military, with the United States Army Engineers taking over many of the campus buildings and digging up much of the campus for air-raid trenches.

Although University classes did not resume until February 4, 1942, the library opened at 8 a.m. as usual on Monday, December 8th, and continued to keep regular hours except for early closings at 4 p.m.

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